

## THE PECULIARITIES OF ENGLAND ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT

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The architecture of England pleases with its diversity. Over the long history, the country has been captured by other tribes and peoples, which had a significant influence on its development.

### Ancient architecture

The prehistoric period on the territory of England was marked in the form of religious buildings, the most famous of them are stone blocks at Stonehenge and Avebury. The castles of Kadbury and Meiden served as defensive structures.

Many ancient sights appeared at the time when the Romans dominated Britain. More than four hundred years ago they built their fortifications, which are partially preserved to this day. Such attractions are the Adrian Wall and the monument in Bath, in Lincoln. Many Roman buildings served as the basis for later buildings, for example, the lighthouse at Dover or the palace at Fishburne.

### Architecture of the Middle Ages.

During the Anglo-Saxon period, architectural decorations were embodied mainly during the construction of large and fortified churches. Because of the continuous wars with the Normans, only the Church of All Saints, which is located in Brixworth, survived.

After the conquering those areas by the Normans the Romanesque style began to develop in the territory of England. Rounded squat arches, large bas-reliefs and galleries with sculptures can be found in Rochester, Dover or Yorkshire. The largest defensive structure was the Stone Tower in London.

The Gothic period in England came late in the middle of the twelfth century. but for three centuries it remained the most popular. This direction is characterized by high windows with stained glass, decorative patterns on the stone, sharply defined lines and sharp spiers. The brightest Gothic monument in England is the Palace of Westminster and the Cathedral of Salisbury.

The era of new trends such as Revival and Baroque.

The Renaissance in England led to new trends in art which replaced the strict Gothic forms. More elegant decorative forms evolved, churches and castles were decorated with murals. Many architects decided to replace conservative methods with new ones and follow the fashionable architectural trends of Holland and Italy. At this time, the palace Montekut House in Somersetshire and Longleat House in Wiltshire were built.

The Baroque period with its flamboyance and love for details in England was rather short, therefore it was embodied mainly in landscape forms, for example, in the gardens of Hampton Court. In the architectural version, it is present in the castle of Howard.

### Period of Classicism

After significant political changes as well as the Great London Fire in 1666 Classicism became the main style in England. The restraint of form, simplicity and consistency of the layout of each building of London became a good example of the English touch. St. Paul's Cathedral and the Rennes Library in Cambridge were built in this style. The next step in the development of this style was following the Roman canons of construction, which at times were absurd - like a monument to Pensho in Sunderland, which was the copy of the Athenian temple of Hephaestus.

### Victorian era

After the industrial revolution, cities began to develop rapidly, and the bulky classical style was replaced by neo-gothic. New engineering achievements made it possible to build such famous buildings as the Parliament House in London as well as the Crystal Palace which was erected specifically for the First World Exhibition of Technical Innovations. This architecture started to reflect the economic potential of England. The new style of architecture tried to preserve all the advantages of Gothic, using new materials and technologies, incorporating the peculiarities of the Renaissance, with its romance and closeness to nature. In the Victorian era the revival developed an abstract rigour and became a movement driven by cultural, religious and social concerns which extended far beyond architecture, seeing the Gothic style and the medieval way of life as a route to the spiritual regeneration of society.

### Modern styles

The new time brought fashionable architectural trends to England, and after the Second World War this country was restored mainly according to European canons. Thus, the standards of residential buildings have not undergone significant changes, but new buildings are designed in accordance with search for original forms of expression like brutalism with its simple and pure colors, as well as unusual textures and elements of modernity. The Royal National Theater and the Barbican Arts Center were built in this style.

The strict and minimalist architecture of the postmodern is the embodiment of the modern desire for optimization. Most offices, shopping centers and exhibition halls were built in this style. In London the New Wing of the National Gallery demonstrates postmodern peculiarities.